ASSASSINATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Additional Particulars of the Water Street Butchery.

THE WILLIAM STREET MURDER.

FATAL RESULT OF THE CANAL STREET TRAGEDY.

The Inquests Upon the Bodies of

the Victims, &c.,

THE ASSASSINATION IN WATER STREET.

POUR PARTIES STARBED—THE INQUEST YESTERDAY—NO CLUE TO THE MURDERERS—THE DECEASED PRO

which took place between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, in Water street, was partially removed by the evidence elicited at the inquest yesterday; but no che has yet been obtained to the cause of the afray. So far, it wears the aspect of a wanton and unprovoked murder the only provocation given to the assassins being some altercation with one of the girls relative to "two plastres," which one of the ruffians charged her with having posse sion of. The most unfortunate feature in the case is that the deceased had no connection with any of the parties was sitting quietly in his chair when he was hurried to a violent death. Though no one came to claim the unforter nate man yesterday, it is thought that his identity is pa tially established. On his person was found a small memorandum book, with the name "Andrew McManus" se house in neighborhood, recognized him as a person of that name who had been in the habit of visiting night of the murder, but having disagreed with her about pecuniary matters, he left and went to Driscoll's She states that he worked on a canal boat in South Brooklyn, of which his brother, James A. McManus to the captain, and that he was from Rochester, N. Y But the police made the most diligent search in Brooklyn yesterday and could find no such name as McManus on any canal beat. Deceased is a slight, fair man, about thirty-five years old, and is dressed in a dark cloth coat, black velvet vest, gray pants, white shirt and heavy boots. He wore a Kossuth hat.

There were in the house at the time the two assassing entered, deceased, a young man named Arnold James, the proprietor, Priscoll, his brother-in-law, Barrett, and five or six girls.

The two men who came in spoke some for the contraction of the contraction

proprietor, Iriscoli, his brother-in-law, Barrett, and hwe or six girls.

The two men who came in spoke some foreign dialect. One of them beckened to the girl Susan Dempsey, and retired up stairs with her. In a few minutes he returned, and pushing her into a kind of entry off the barcommenced to speak loud. Driscoll asked what was the matter, and he replied that the girl had two piastres of his. At this time the other man, who had remained below, made some remark in a strange tongue, and Driscoll said he did not understand him. He then drew a dirk and made a rush towards him, but Driscoll iaid hold of a bottle, when the fellow suddenly halted and struck right and left at deceased and Arnold James, killing the former instantly, and stabbing James in the side. At the same mement the tailer man struck down Barrett and the girl Dempsey. The whole murderous affray did not occupy more than a few minutes.

Dempsey. The whole murderous affray did not eccupy more than a few minutes.

It appears that the men are known to Driscoll personally, but he has no knowledge of their names or residence. That they are either Italians or Spaniards is evident. The sheath of the dirk which was found on the spot was exhibited to the jury yesterday. It is quite new, handsomely mounted in silver, and chased in gilt.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY. A post-mortem examination was made yesterday on the body of deceased by Drs. Finnell, Ferguson and Garrish.

Doctors Einsell, Ferguson and Garrish, being duly sworn, depose and say—We have made a post mortem examination on the body of a man now lying dead at the Fourth ward station house. We found one large wound on the right mide of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs, two inches to the right of the middle portion of the sternam, transverse in its direction, the sharp edge of the knife being turned towards the breast bone. On raising the sternum we traced the wound through the base of the right lung into a large branch of the pulmonary artery. The hemorrhage from this wound escaped into the plural cavity, pressing the lung against the spinal column. We removed about one quart of coagulated blood, the same amount of fluid blood still remaining in the chest. The depth of the wound on measuring was about three inches.

J. C. FINNELL, M. D.
J. P. GARRISH, M. D.
Taken before me this 19th day of Nov., 1857, EDWARD D. CONNERY, COTORET.

Fourth ward station house in Oak street, for the pur pose of holding an inquest on the body of the young man from South Brooklyn, whose name has not yet been ascerned. A jury was empannelled, and the inquest adjourn ed to three o'clock, Coroner Connery being engaged with the inquest on Mr. Vincent, murdered in North William street on Tuesday night. The following are the names of

the jury —		
George Smith	.192	Hester stree
Stephen A. Spencer	432	Pearl street
Mortimer A. Hyatt	.444	Pearl street
Isaac Willard	.440	Pearl street
	.450	Pearl street
W. E. Thorn	80	Chatham stre
At half past three ciclock the Corn		erioud and o

At half past three o'clock the Coroner arrived, and commenced to take testimony.

Arnold James sworn and examined—Lives at Mr. Bowman's, at 76 Roceevelt street he thinks; is a stranger and does not know exactly; is a sailor; when at home lives at Newport, Rhode Island; at about 12½ last night I was passing by the dance house where the stabbing affray took place, and went in there; there was no dancing going on; is at down; there were two men belonging to the house there; don't know the name of the owner of the house; there were only these two men, but about six women, in the place; one of the girls asked me to treat, and I did so; two men came in while the girls were drinking; they looked like the men gho attend the cothing stores in Chatham street; one of them was a dark man; I can't say whether he had moustaches and whiskers; they spoke together in a foreign language that I did not understand; they walked in by the stove where I sat; one of them then went up stairs and the other stood in about the centre of the floor; he was a short man; he wanted to go up stairs, and the man of the house prevented him because he had not money eneugh to pay his way; he said comething to him, and the other replied in a foreign tongue; there was no anger depicted in his face nor in his manner at that time; I thought he was going out the door; I got up, when he struck me instantly here (on the left side); I thought then that it was with his hand he struck me, and was making at him when the girl drew me back, and I then saw his hand go up and observed a knife in it; my clothes were not cut by the blow as going out the door; I got up, when he struck me instantly here (on the left side); I thought then that it was with his hand he struck me, and was making at him when the girl drew me back, and I then saw his hand go up and observed a knife in it; my clothes were not cut by the blow as I could see; I saw the knife as he was making a second blow at me, but the girl pulled me out of his reach; I ran into the back provide here in the

To a Juror—Thest discovered that I was stabbed when I was running away, by feeling a pain in my side; I then saw the blood; I got three stabs on my body, but only one cut in my coal. Witness here exhibited the cut in the evercoal where the kufe entered. The man struck me first and then stabbed the man at the stove. Witness was then taken to see the body, and on his return said that deceased was the man he saw stabbed.

To a Juror—I knew no one in the house except the proprietor; deceased came in after me and before the other two; I never saw him before; he sat in his chair all the time, and no one was speaking to him.

To the Corener—I saw the features of the man who stabbed us; he was a dark complexioned mae; he looked about twenty-three years old, and had whiskers that might be of a week a growth; the man who want up stairs came down again when the girl was draging me away, he had a knife in his hand; I saw both knives at that moment; I did not see him stab any one, they were both gone off when I came out of the back room.

To a Juror—One of them was about five feet four, the other about five feet eight; the man who went up stairs was the taller one, he was dark complexioned also, make the faller one, he was dark complexioned also, make of a far a far the other, about five feet eight; the man who went up stairs was the scat open, and had a white shirt. I spoke to neither of them, nor was there any disposition to fight the mun of the house told the short mun to go out, we could not understand the lings of the strange man, he turned suddenly round and stabled me, that was five minutes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes after the other man want up stairs; there were muntes af

I said not a word to him when he came to me and stabbed me; I saw no one drink except the two girls I treated; I did not drink; the whole time from the coming in and going out of these men was not more than ten minutes; I did not hear any one in the house say that they knew the men; zone of the girls said anything to the man who stabbed me; the tall man had hold of a girl when I was running away; I had to pass him; when I came out I saw blood on the girl's side, but saw no one stab her; the men did not seem to be drunk; I had been in that house once before, a year ago this mouth; I arrived here last Monday, from the fast Indies; I shipped as second mate of the bark Ceres, bound to Salem, Mass.

The Coroner informed the witness that his testimony was very important, and he should give bail in \$1,000 to appear and testify on the trial, if the parties should be arrested.

Mark Driscoll, the proprietor of the dance house, was the next witness—I keep a boarding and liquor house at 277½ Water street; this affray took place at about a quarter past one this morning, in my house; these two men came in, and the tallest one picked out a girl and went up stairs; the small one staid down; he did nothing till the other man came down stairs; the girl came down first; the tail man followed, and shoved her up into a little room off the barroom, and I went in to see what it was about; he told me that the girl had two pisstres of hissuppose he meant two shillings; I told him to come out to where the light was; when I came out the small one stood in the middle of the floor, talking Spanish, or French, or whatever it was; I told him I did not understand him; I went up to the bar and stood with my back against it, and in a minute I saw my brother-in-law and the tall fellow the pulled out his knife and commenced cuting; I saw him stick no one; be made a rush at me, and I haid hold of a root beer bottle and he stood still; I saw was a dirk knife with the tall man; I think my brother-in-law and the tall man came out; I struck him on th

sented.

Suspicious alighting on certain disbanded Spanish soldiers temporarily staying at Red Hook, South Brooklyn, a
large force of police were dispatched to that locality
to hunt up the murderers; but up to this time no
arrests have been made.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED. Our reporter visited the New York Hospital last even ing for the purpose of inquiring after the wounded. He there learned that Barrett was still alive, but was not expected to survive during the night. Susan Dempsey was a little easier; but Dr. Dubois, the house surgeon in attendance upon the parients, gave it as his opinion that she could not survive the injuries received.

THE WILLIAM STREET ASSASSINATION. CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—IMPOR-TANT EVIDENCE—FURTHER CLUE TO THE PERPE-TEATORS—ARREST OF THE DECEASED'S SON, ON SUSPICION OF BEING IMPLICATED IN THE AFFAIR

The inquest in the case of Francis Vincent, who was so brutally murdered on his own premises, at No. 13 North William street, on Tuesday night, was continued yesterday morning at the Coroner's office, resulting in some further and important developements being made public, which may yet tend to elucidation of the apparent mystery that surrounds the case, and bring the guilty parties to

arrest, on suspicion of having been implicated in the mur-der of dis father, but there does not appear to be the slightest evidence against the young man. It being quite current among those living in the immediate neighborhood of the murder, that the son had been on bad terms with the father and that he had often been heard to say that his father should not live to make a will that would disinherit him, officer Quick thought proper to arrest the was taken into custody and conveyed to the Second ward prisoner was brought before the Coroner yesterday, and was held to ball in the sum of \$1,000 to appear when called

The store occupied by Mr. Vincent is a fair sample of had amassed considerable wealth for one in his position. His bank book showed that he had ever \$4,000 deposited native of Malta, and was about 58 years of age. He had resided in this city for many years, and was well and fa-

vorably known by citizens of the lower wards.

Private watchman Cohen, it was proved, did make a prisoner on the night of the murder, and allowed him to escape. One of the witnesses, Charles Eiseman, testified that on the morning before the murder he saw Michael de Lorenzo and Joseph White (two of the Italians under arrest) sitting in Mr. Vincent's store while the deceased was counting over a large roll of bills at his desk, behind

esting. Below will be found our report of the proceed

resting. Below will be found our report of the proceedings before the Coroner:—

John Kenny being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 7 Frankfort street: I am a silversmith; on Tuesday night, about ten minutes before ten o'clock, while waiting for a friend to come out of a lager bier saloon at either 12 or 14 William street, my attention was attracted by the breaking of glass, and on looking down the street I discovered three or four men rushing out of Vincent's store in the direction of Frankfort street; they turned up old William street; I walked down opposite Mr. Vincent's store; my friend and I asked then what was the matter; they said there was a muss in the store; then we went over to see and three of us went down into the store, where we met Mr. Hilton in a very exhausted condition. I asked him what was the matter, when he said there was a row in the store, at the same time pointing to the dead body of deceased; I said, "It is Mr. Vincent," when he said yes; I asked him who did it and if he knew them; his reply was that he did not know them; he meant by name; he said they were Spaniards, and were there the Sonday evening previous; I told him not to go away, and I got on the top of a barrel and called alond for the police three or four times, and not getting an answer I went in the direction of Frankfort street, where I met Cohen, the private watchman, returning with Mr. Hilton; I bid him knock for the police, that Mr. Vincent was killed; he knocked several times; with the table partly turned over him, and glasses and decanters thrown about; I took hold of Mr. Vincent's hand, it was quite warm, but he was dead; I then asked Mr. Cohen and I entered the store, where we found Mr. Vincent store; coft the Second ward, and returned with him to Mr. Vincent's store; the Sergeant of the Second ward and returned with him to Mr. Vincent's store; the Sergeant of the Second ward on the own had in order to find them; I stopped in the store until about 12 o'clock, when I went home; the first man I saw coming out ings before the Coroner:-

ture; the conversation I hads with Hilton was outside the store door; he was bleeding and hardly able to stand from exhaustion.

By a Juror—The men who ran down to Frankfort' street and up William I can't say whether Cohen could have seen or not.

Mark Cohen being duly sworn, deposes and say:—I live at No. 453 Fearl street; I am private watchman on Frankfort, William and a portion of Chatham street; I was coming down Frankfort street on Tuesday night, at about ten e'clock, when I met John Konny, who told me be was locking for a policeman for some time; he said Vincent was stabbed, and to come up as quick as I could; I went to Vincent's and saw Mr. Hilton; I then went out and gave the alarm rap three or four times; officer Sutton came to my relief; he and I tried to raise the dead body of Vincent, but could not do it; Mr. Hilton went away, and some of the persons present said we ought not to let Hilton go, I went out and brought Hilton back; the officers to make a search; it was over ten minutes before any officer came to my assistance; at the time I entered its-is saw nebody but Mr. Hilton; I think Mr. Hilton was coming out of the door when I was first going in; he came back with me and washed his head with brandy. I did not ask Mr. Hilton how the murder took place; I have not since with me and washed his head with brandy. I did not ask Mr. Hilton how the murder took place; I have not since of deceased; I saw no persons run towards me when I was going towards Vincent's; I had not hold of any man in the street.

George W. Jacobs, being duly sworn, deposed as fol-

street.
orge W. Jacobs, being duly sworn, deposed as fol-- I live at No. 100 Chatham street; about two weeks murder in William street.

Stephen D. O'Keefe, being duly sworn, says —I am attached to the Second ward police, I was brought to the

seene of the murder by Mr. Kenny; it was about twenty minutes past ten o'clock; Thomas Sharkey was with him; I took charge of the place, and sent for the Sergeant and a posse of men; the Sergeant took the bills and other change out of the drawer amounting to \$6.90, and handed it over to Sergeant Seaman, of the Fourth ward; I took Mr. Hillon in charge; we were ordered to make a search for the murderers; we went to No. 5 Vandewater street first; we there found Michael de Lorenzo, who came undressed to the door and opened it; he said he was in the house; he seemed surprised; the clothes that he put on him were on the bed; I observed no blood on the clothes; I did not look for it; I went with his wife across the street to get a man who could speak English; two young men told me Mr. Cohen had one of the murderers in his custody, and that he let him go; their names were Cerigole; they live in old William street; the clothes of the prisoner are not the same he had on the night he was arrested.

Daniel Satton, being duly sworn, deposed that he was attached to the Sixth ward police; I was the first officer who was called to the theatre of the murder; I was in Chatham street when I heard that there was a muss in William street; I went to the location, when I heard an alarm rap; when I got to the door I met Cohen, who told me that a man had been stabbed and murdered; I do not know who first informed me of the murder; I could not recognise him if I saw him; I went into the store and found deceased lying on his left side, with blood issuing from his cheet; I raised him from the floor, when he seemed not to be quite dead, but when we placed him erect his head fell on his shoulder, and I knew he was dead; I did not see Mr. Cohen have hold of any one as I was going to the scene of the murder; I thought Mr. Hilton was one of the parties in the store at the time I entered.

Joseph Cerigole, of No. 216 William street, deposed that on Sunday night has the saw a couple of dark complexion, had a light moustache, wore a black Kossuth

scription of the persons he saw in the store of deceased. He did so, but was unable to identify any of the persons arrested on suspicion.

By a Juror—Was Mr. Hilton in the store on Sunday night? A. I don't know.

Q. Was he there on Tuesday night, when you saw the men sitting with deceased? A. I did not see him at that time; when I accused the private watchman of letting one of the prisoners go at large, he said he had no prisoner but Hilton in his custody.

Louis C. Cerigole depesed that he heard that a private watchman had allowed one of the men to go at large, but he did not know anything about the occurrence one way or the other.

Bailhazar Bronschlegel, of No. 29 Rose street, deposed that he left Mandevert's place, No. 27 Frankfort street, about 25 minutes past 10 o'clock; I found private watchman Cohen seizing a man and telling him that he was under arress; I could not understand what had occurred between them, but I saw the man running away from Cohen, when the latter crossed the street and walked off; the people outside of Mr. Vincent's stare then told me that Mr. Vincent was stabbed.

Q. Did the man appear to struggle when getting away from Cohen' A. No; they had a hard talk together, when the prisoner ran off; Cohen did not follow him.

Q. Was it Mr. Hilton that he had under arrest? A. No, it was not; I know Mr. Hilton quite well; it was nothim.

Andrew Glass deposed that he lived at No. 11 Frankfort

Q. Was it Mr. Hilton that he had under arrest? A. No, it was not; I know Mr. Hilton quite well; it was nothim.

Andrew Glass deposed that he lived at No. 11 Frankfort street; on the night of the 17th I was standing on the corner of William and Spruce streets; I heard a single rap; shortly afterwards I heard what is called an alarm rap—three raps in ruccession; I proceeded towards the spot from whence the sound came, when I met private watchman Cohen, a few doors from the corner of Frankfort and William streets; he told me that there was a man murdered in Mr. Vincent's establishment; I saw no one coming out of Mr. Vincent's store while talking with Cohen.

Q. Did you see a man arrested by Mr. Cohen on that night? A. I saw him arrest Mr. Hilton, but no one else.
Q. Had he been up to Mr. Vincent's when you met him? A. I don't know.
Q. Do you think he could have had time to be at the saloon and back to where you met him from the time you heard the alarm rap up to the time you met him? A. I don't think he had.
Q. Where was Hilton arrested? A. Nearly opposite to the Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort streets.
Q. How did Cohen know that there was a man murdered in Vincent's place? A. I suppose he heard it from some of the people around there.

Frederick Behrle, of No. 10 Vandewater street, deposed as follows—I heard of the murder about 9 °clock the morning following its occurrence; there were Italiams living with us in the house at the time; the tenants in the house were very much alarmed about the murder; there were some spots of blood on the third foor, near the room of an Italian family, who moved in there on the day of the murder; there were some spots of blood on the third foor, near the room of an Italian family, who moved in there from No. 5 Vandewater street; that family has since moved out and have gone to No. 3 Vandewater street; they moved out early this morning.

At this juncture Coroner Connery addressed a note to the Police Commissioners. requesting them to give orders.

No. 3 Vandewater street, they invested a note to the Folice Commissioners, requesting them to give orders throughout the different police precincts, to have a couple of men detailed from each station house for the purpose of ferriting out the perpetrators of the murders in the Fourth ward during the previous forty-eight hours.

Officer Shangle informed the Coroner that an order to that effect had been aiready issued from the General Superintendent's Office, and that he had no doubt it was

gether.

Q. Is there any one present resembling either of the men? A. Yes; that man (pointing to Michael de Lorenzo, one of the prisoners).

Q. How was the other man dressed? A. He had on a Keesuth hat.

The prisoner Joseph White, having a Keesuth hat on, was then shown to the witness, when he declared that to the best of his belief he was the companion of Lorenzo on the morning in question. He did not see his face on that morning, but from his general appearance he thought he was the man. vas the man.

Examination continued.—White has the same clothes on ow as he had then; Lorenzo has also the same clothes,

at least I think so.

The inquest was here adjourned until 10 o'clock the following morning.

DEATH OF HAMILTON AT THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL. Henry F. Hamilton, the young man who was mortally Jehn Moreney, in 'a drinking saloon in Canal street, on Moneny, died at the New York Hospital on Wednesday evening from the effects of the injuries received. Dr. Ray the house surgeon, made a post mortem examination of

the house surgeon, made a post mortem examination of the body, when two pistel balls were found lodged in the substance of the brain. Coroner Hills was notified in regard to the matter, when he repaired to the hospital and empannelled a jury of the following named gentlemen to inquire into the case.

George Van Nostran.

No. 226 West 27th street.
William Graham.

No. 225 West 26th street.
Charles Bassett.

No. 189 West 23d street.
George Hinton.

No. 182 West 20th street.
George Hinton.

No. 182 West 20th street.
The jury then viewed the body, when permission was granted the friends to remove the corpse to 166 West Twenty-fifth street, the late residence of deceased.

Coroner Hills then postponed the further consideration of the case until Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONVICT JAMES RODGERS.

RODGERS.

One of our reportars went yesterday to the Tombs to have an interview with James Rodgers, now confined there under conviction of the murder of Swanston. He which two young sisters stood bathed in tours and conversing with their brother. One of the sisters was very pretty and interesting, and seemed quite overcome by her emotions. The family is Irish, and consists of fourteen children, of whom three brothers and three sisters are in Ireland. James is still a mere boy, hardly 18 years old He was born at Longford, in Ireland, and removed with his parents to this country. He has lived chiefly at Wood-

He was bern at Longford, in Ireland, and removed with his parents to this country. He has lived chiefly at Woodbridge, New Jersey, and has been only a short time in this city. His parents now reside here, in Twelfth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

The appearance of the prisoner is simply that of a row-dy ish boy who in drunkenness killed a citizen, aithough has attackes to the fatal consequences of inebristion, when it results in murder, the full penalties of that critize. There can be no doubt that it was the liquor that committed the act for which James is now to suffer, and not any malice in the heart of the youth.

In his personni appearance there is nothing else remarkable, except this look of quiet inoffensiveness, verging on to the stupidity which often accompanies youth coupled with undevelopment and ignorance. He has the medium height for his age, a light complexion, brown hir and a mid blue eye. His sisters insisted that it was simply impossible that he should ever have killed a man, because, as they said, he is so "timid hearted." They say he has always been a kind sou and brother, and that their father and mother had only him to depend upon, with the little that they can do to help them. But with that persistent affection and disregard of all considerations adverse to the beloved theory so characteristic of the lower class of the Irich, they affirmed unhesitatingly that there was no evidence whatever against their brother, that it was all the fault of the jury, and other things equally absurd, provided only they were calculated for the moment to screen the object of of their affection. The youth binself seems overcome with saftness and depression. It was almost impossible to accuse the incharge though from his said thoughts to get from him any connected statement whatever. He did not at-

tempt to deny, as the sisters did, that he was drunk on that fatal night; he persists in saying that he has no recollection whatever of the killing, and that he does not believe he did it. He said the two loys were taking him home, on account of his being so lunk, and that he known nothing about it. He says that he slept over all the next day, and that when he was are sted he had no fears whatever of being convicted, as he did not think it possible that a man could commit a murder and know nothing about it, so that he came willingly back to the city.

The prisoner is a Catholic, but has not yet seen the priest. He cannot make up his mind to think upon death—he is so young. He seems to hope that a pardon will arrive for him from the Governor, or that something will yet occur to prevent the execution of the penalty of the law; still nothing has been done towards ever applying for a pardon, they are, as he says, "so poor, and have no friends, and don't know what to do."

OTHER CRIMES. STABBING AFFRAY AT THE DEUTSCHE VOLKS GARTEN.

At a late bour on Wednesday night a serious disturb ance took place at Deutsche Volks Garten, in the Bowery, in which Mr. Behn, the proprietor of the premises, received a severe cut in the back with a knife in the hands ceived a severe cut in the back with a knife in the hands of one of the rowdies. It appears that about 11 o'clock P. M. a gang of fellows, of the Dead Rabbit and Bowery Boy stamp of character, entered the saloon in question and commenced to play billiards. After enjoying themselves for an hour or so they were about taking their departure without paying for their amusement, when the proprietor very blandly reminded them that they should "point" before leaving the premises. They laughed heartily at the idea, and when Behn stood in their way to prevent their departure they attacked him and beat him in a cruel manner. The rascais then made their escape from the place, and up to last evening the police had not succeeded in finding them. Behn's wounds are considered dangerous by Dr. F. Keller, the physician in attendance.

GARROTING A FEMAME AND ROBBING HER OF FIFTY

DOLLARS.

About 6½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, as a woman named Eleanor Paulding, residing at No. 246 Charlton street, was passing through Grand, near Chrystie street, she was attacked by a full blooded, genuine garroter, named Bob Layton, who robbed her of a reticule containing \$50. Bob Layton, who robbed her of a reticule containing \$50. The cries of the female in distress attracted the attention of officer Holmes, of the Tenth ward police, who hasisened to the spot, and after a short chase succeeded in capturing the accused. In his light Layton threw away the reticule, so as to avoid the omas which would naturally follow if the stolen property had been found in his possession. The accused was brought before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed for examination.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, as two women, named Rosa Martin and Anne Halpin, were returning from a dance, at the corner of Thirty seventh street and Broadway, they were followed by five men, who, it, is alleged laid violent hands upon them and carried Rosa into a lumhaid violent hands upon them and carried Rosa into a lumber yard in the neighborhood and violated her person. The poor creature was found in a state of insensibility by the Twentieth ward police, and on being conveyed to the station house she told a piecous tale of the wrongs inflicted upon her, and gave such a description of her ascallants as it is hoped will lead to their arrect and punishment. Yesterday the police succeeded in finding one of the accused parties, named John Goodwin, who was fully identified as having been connected with the gang who ravished the complainant. Rosa's story is corroborated in part by Anne Halpin, who managed to escape from the grasp of the rowdies and seek shelter in the house of a friend. The police are on the track of the remainder of the gang.

ham, near Duane street, between the runners of Hose Company No. 6 and Engine Company No. 41, in which Company No. 6 and Engine Company No. 41, in which pistols were freely used. Several shots were fired, but we were unable to ascertain whether any of the belligerents were wounded or not. The row lasted but a few moments, but it was of sufficient duration, nevertheless, to throw the entire neighborhood into a high state of excitement. Will the Fire Commissioners do something towards checking these collisions between Dead Rabbit and Bowery Boy factions in the Departments.

Board of Aldermen. The Board met last evening, John Clancy, Esq. J.Presi-

THE UNEMPLOYED POOR.

The following memorial from the unemployed poor was TOTHE HONORABLE THE MAYOR, ALDERSEN AND COMMONAUTY

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—

Whereas, the Commissioners of the Central park, disregarding the urgent representations of the General Committee, based upon the familie of the people, have postponed the employment of 1,000 or 2,000 hands for next week or so, in spite of an appropriation of \$250,000, two weeks ago so speedily and unanimously voted by the Common Council, and partly put to their disposal in cash by the generous offer of Comptroller Flagg; whereas, the agents of the Commissioners have yesterday treated the numerous applicants for work, at their office doors, Sixty ninth street, in a Mackerelville Boy's or Dead Rabbit manner, declaring to them they must wait till further decision of the Board, and that there are not more employed than 200 now; whereas, the people are getting tired of these postportings and deceptions, and are showing already symptoms of recommencing mass meetings and street processions, so hurtful to the revival of business and general confi-

compel the unemployed to starve at least one mouth longer—
Resolved, To ask the Hon. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to order the Street Department, City Inspectorate, &c., and other departments, to begin with some important works at once, by taking upon themselves the responsibility for the abridgement of the required tedious legal formalities, and thus strengthening the breathing of the people.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed.

ployed.

JAMES T. MAGUIRE, FRANZ BILLIER,
CHARLES SMITH, CHAR. A. HUBNER,
FREDERIC GELLMAN, GEORGE NOLL,
WHIJIAM BOWLES.
HEADQUARTING, 291 and 293 Howery—Steuben Hop.
New York, Nov. 19, 1857.
The memorial was referred.

New York, Nov. 19, 1867.

The memorial was referred.
Alderman Vallsyrian offered the following:—
Resolved, That the premises known as Platt Hall, loneted in Broadway, near Thirty third street, and now in
the possession of the city, be temporarily assigned for the
see and occupancy of the unemployed poor, the same to
se under the control and supervision of Mrs. Dubois until
the further order of the Common Council.

Adected.

Adopted.

The petition of Mary Ann Sparks, widow of a policema illed while on duty on the 3d of July last, was pre-Alderman Valextise presented a resolution to the effect that the Comptroller draw his warrant for the interest for one year on the sum of \$2,000 which had been awarded her by the Board. Laid over.

THE BANTENY.

Alderman Wilson offered a resolution that the new Battery grounds be put in repair, under the direction of Mr. Chas. Devin, for the military parade on the 25th instant, which was test for want of a constitutional vote.

Chas. Devin, for the military parade on the 28th instant, which was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

THE DESCRIPTION IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilment, on the books and business of the Finance Department, was called up by Alderman Valentine and partiy read, when a motion was made to key it over until Monday night. This was lost and the reading resumed, when it was moved to refer it to the Committee of Finance of this Board. Lost. The reading was then resumed and the report read through.

Alderman Wilson moved that the matter be referred to a special committee.

special committee.

This motion having been acted on to night, the chair man. A ruled it out of order.

Aiderman Texass moved that this Board concur with
the Conculturen to employ elerical assistance in conti-nuing the investigation, and to appropriate \$6,000 to carry

theing the investigation, and to appropriate 20,000 to carry it cut.

Alderman Wilson would readily concur, but he thought that a committee of this Board had a right to investigate the matter where so many parties were involved. It was but respectful that it should be so.

Alderman Tocken thought there was no necessity for adding to the committee of the Councilmen; and there was no necessity for adding to the labors of the committee of the Reard, which had thousands of matters before them that they had not reported on. There would be but one more session of this Board, and if it was postponed the matter that had been begun might not be fluished in time.

the matter that had been begun hight not be misselved.

There being but twelve members now in the Board, Alderman Jackson suggested that the matter should be referred to a special committee of three—the President, Alderman Mespedon and Tucker—do it was evident that the Board, as now constituted, could not pass upon the question, expenditure being involved.

Alderman recking moved that it lay over till Monday night without being referred to any committee. Carried, Adjourned to Monday at 5 o'clock.

TAXES IN JERSEY CITY .- The Assessors of Jersey City

have completed their labors, and filed their books with the city clerk. They have returned the real estate of the city at a valuation of \$12,953,920, and the personal pro perty at \$1,486,750. The following is a table of taxes as

perty at \$1,486,750. The following is a table of taxes as assessed upon each ward :-
Let Ward. 2d Ward. 2d Ward. 4th Ward. Fell tax.....\$1,032.00 \$780.50 \$1,408.50 \$1,188.00 Military tax.....\$20.00 244.00 404.50 379.20 Water tax......\$21,037.50 21,255.72 \$1.505.97 \$2,257.29 City tax......\$21,037.50 \$21,255.72 \$18,980.45 \$26,756.40 County tax.....\$2,241.71 2,268.62 2,028.25 \$2.851.27 Total ... \$24,124 63 \$25,024 95 \$24,006 67 \$33,502 05

Salling of the Filibuster Expedition for Nicaragus—Sames of Some of the Officers, &c. [Frem the New Orleans Picayane, Nov. 12.]

We doubt not, as we write, that Walker is again upon the wave, and rolling towards victory, or—somethine not quite so pleasant—in Nicaragus. The fact that Gen. Walker had given bonds in the sum of \$2,000, to appear before the United States Court, as a matter of course, had no effect upon his movements, and we understand that he left yesterday with the advance guard, or first division of his army, with the view of failing in with the transports somewhere in Lake Borgne, and at once proceeding to sea. Everything appears to have been well condented, and the effort to stop the expedition has resulted like all previous similar ones—in smoke.

The following communication, from a member of the expedition, was received by us this morning, and contains, we believe, all the information on the subject of the departure which is of any interest at present:—

Before this reaches you, Gen. Walker will have left the Inited States on his way back to Nicaragua, with the first division of emigrants. This division will number about three hundred and fifty men, over two hundred of whom the first of the content of the content

Colonds—Frank F. America, A. Swingle, Lieut. Colonds—S. T. Tucker, A. Swingle, Captains—C. Fayesoux and S. Kennedy (navy), J. S. West, J. V. Cook, B. F. Whittier, M'Chesney, Lieutenants—Wm. A. Rhea, McMichael, R. G. Stokely,

Lieutenanti—Will. A. Soles, Winn.

Civil Officers—F. Belcher, Jacob Colmus.

Soldiers and Citizens—Chas. Brogan, John Tabor (editor Nicaraguene), Fred. Bomer, John Ruter, J. M. West, M. Cavanagh, R. V. C. Richards, W. H. Hunter, John Yates, Tom Moore. There were a number of others who have been in Nicaragua, but I could not recollect them when hurriedly looking over the list of names. Many others who were anxious to return with Gen. Walker to Nicaragua have been disappointed by not knowing certain when be would leave. e would leave.

Col. Anderson, Major Hooff, Capt. Kennedy, Charles regan and Jacob Colmus were among the original fifty ix who left San Francisco with Gen. Walker, in 1855, in

the brig Vesta.

The present force may be considered rather small by some to effect a landing, but I predict that it will be found equal to the duty assigned it. Gen. Walker goes out with merely the advance guard to effect a landing and make a

standing point.
[From the New Orleans Delta, Nov. 12.] [From the New Orleans Delta, Nov. 12.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

We noticed in our yesterday's evening edition the departure of the steamship Fashion from our port, supposed to be destined for Nicaragua with emigrants. The Fashion, we suppose, will proceed to some of the islands near Lake Borgne (most probably Ship island), and there await the coming of General Walker and his men, who left lastlevening in the Mobile boat, via Lake Pontchartrain. We were present at the depot yesterday when some two hundred and fifty men went down to the lake. This was about two o'clock in the day. We thought them a rather line looking set of men, and every one seemed as if he might do good service in the field. We learned that General Walker and staff went down in the next train. The men had nothing but a blanket and a carpet bag apiece, the provisions and ammunition having been shipped on beard of the Fashion.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Nov. 12.]

[From the New Orleans Bee, Nov. 12.]

"For Nicaragua, it is conjectured, but we are not positively advised where," was the universal answer to every body's interregatory yesterday, as to where so many men had gone on the steamer Fashion, which vessel is well known to have been purchased by Gen. Win. Walker, or the friends of his great. Americanization movements in Nicaragua, and to have left this port at the very unusual hour of 11 o'clock last Tuesday night. "Off for parts unknown?" saked every body: "Yes, off for parts unknown," answered every body's friend, and Gen. Walker, and a great many others (say 1,560) have not been heard of in New Orleans since. We wonder ourselves where so many more men than usual could be going on the regular mail boat which left for Mobile last evening. Who knows?

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER IN COURT.

mail boat which left for Mobile last evening. Who knows?

GENERAL WILLIAM WALKER IN COURT.

This notable personage was arrested about 11 o'clock Tuesday night, by virtue of an affidavit made before his Honor Judge McCaleb, of the United States District Court, in which the affiants, P. & Walden, Henry Crane and O. H. Folk, affirm that, "from information received they verily believe that on the tenth day of November, and previously thereto, one William Walker has, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot a military expedition to be carried on against the territory and deminion of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and against the people thereof, with whom the United States are and were, during such alleged acts, at peace—all in violation of the form and statutes and against the peace—all in violation of the form and statutes and against the peace—all in violation of the form and statutes and against the peace—all in violation of the form and statutes and against the said William Walker has provided and prepared the means for furthering said expedition, &c." Wherefore they pray that the said William Walker be arrested and dealt with according to law. The arrest is made by virtue of the set of Congress of April 20, 1818, known as the "Neutrality act." The General gave ball, as required, in the sum of \$2,000, Colonel Stater, of this sity, being his security for his appearance on Tuesday, the 17th inst. Hon. Pierre Soule is his counsel.

ARREST OF GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.

ARREST OF GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.

The following affidavit was made before Judge McCaleb
of the United States District Court, New Orleans, on the
10th inst. —
United States of America, Eastern District of Louisiana
—Before the underwigned, Judge of the United States District Court for the aforesaid Eastern district of Louisiana, —Before the undersigned, Judge of the United States Datrict Court for the aforesaid Eastern district of Louisiana, personally came and appeared P. E. Walden, Henry Crane and O. H. Folk, who, being duly aworn, do depose and charge that from information received they do verily believe that on the 19th day of November, 1857, and previously thereto, Wm. Walker has, within the territory and purisdiction of the United States, to wit, within the aforesaid district, begun and set on foot a military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction aforesaid against the territory and alleged acts at peace, contrary to the form of the statutes of the United States made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same. And the said F. E. Walden, Henry Crane and O. H. Polk do further, on oath, from information received, verily believe and charge that, on the 19th day of November, 1857, and previously thereto, the said Wm. Walker has, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit, within the aforexaid district, provided and propared the means for a military expedition and enterprise, to be carried on from the Valited States, against the territories and dominious of States and people with whom the United States are and have been, during the preparing and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same. Wherefore de-

ovember, 1857.
THEO. McCALEB, United States District Judge.

THEO. McCALER, United States District awage.

A warrant being issued and piaced in the hands of Deputy Marshai Emile Mary, was by that officer served apon General Walker at his ledgings on Custom House treet, at It o'clock at night. They proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, where, by provious agreement, Judge McLaleb was in waiting to take the General's recognizances for his appearance at court in the morning. Colonel Caleb was in waiting to take the General's recognizances for his appearance at court in the morning. Colonel Sister and the Hon. Pierre Scule were also in waiting. The former gave his bond of \$2,000 for the General appearance, and the latter volunteered as his counsel. The General appeared before Judge McCaleb in court, with his friends, and gave a formal bond of \$2,000 to appear for preliminary examination on the 17th inst. Should the charge be sustained before the Grand Jury, the trial will come off in the United States Circuit Court.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL WALKER.

know, are expected to join his fortune from the Pacine side.

It is supposed that they got off, per Central America, somewhere from the lat to the 5th first. Up to the time of the sailing of the steamer from San Framisco, the ultimate objects of the enigrant expedition did not seem to have been suspected by the federal officers.

(From the New Orleans Picayane, Nov. 13.)

We have already announced that Gen. Walker had been arrested in New Orleans, and had been held to appear before the United States Instrict Gourt in a bond of \$1,000. It will be seen by the following from the Econing News, that the \$2,000 bond did not long detain him in the Crescent City —

ent City —
GEN. WALKER ON RIS TRAVELS.—We are informed that
en. Walker, of Nicaragua renown, with a number of

steamed ou, withher, we are not accessed. Color can watchinen will, doubtless, be on the slort.

For our part, we do not quite understand what "Unde Sam's watchinen" have to do with the matter. The Fashion, we learn, is to ply as a regular peaket between this port and Nicaragua; she regularly cleared at the Cashion House, took on board the "men" above mentioned as emigrant passengers for Central America—having in their possession to arms whatever; and what there is about that to call into action the inquisitive propensities of "Uncle Sam's watchingm" is, we repeat, more than we can understand. "Uncle Sam" is a glorious old fellow, undoubtedly, but he never appears to so great an advantage as when he is strictly minding his own outsiness.

We find the following telegraphic despatches in the

Montie, Nov. 12, 1867.

Last night about midnight some fility or more mean went in board the filek Keys, which immediately left for the lower harbor, where she book tien. Walker on board today. They all joined Walker, making in all a ferce on the Fashion of over four hundred well armed, well pro-

Momte, Nov. 12, 1857. Mounts, Nov. 12, 1857.
The steamer Dick Keys, which carried down fifty men, besides a large quantity of arms and amminion, into the lower harbor about mistaight, has returned.
She took from the steamer Caisiorns Gen. Walker, his staff, and over three hundred men, and steamed outside Mobile bar, where she met the steamer Fashion, Captain Caughlin, with the artillery brigade, the medical staff, some of the privates, and a large quantity of arms, muni-tions and provisions on board. The Pick Keys transferred all on board of her to the Fashion, and Capt. Caughlin immediately turned the prow of his fate-freighted vessel towards the shores of Nicara-gua.

MOBILE, Nov 12, 1857.

The New Orleans and Mobile mail boat California has arrived, and Walker and his fellow passengers are not on board.

The whole party was transferred from the California to the steamer Dick Keys, which was waiting in the lower

The Unemployed Workingmen.

MEETINGS IN TOMPKINS SQUARE AND THE PARK.

A meeting of a portion of the unemployed workingmen was held according to appointment in Tompkins square yesterday morning. There were only from five to six hundred present altogether, a still larger number having, we understood, agreed to assemble in the Central Park. It appears that a division has taken place among them, places, as well as the separate organizations. Those who met yesterday morning in Washington square have repudiated all connection with the Fourierites, free lovers, rowdies and political adventurers, and, we believe, the them. To this, perhaps, is owing the absence of that threatening language which formed the principal staple in the speeches of the orators who addressed the workingmen, and who vainly endeavored to bring them into conflict with the authorities. The meeting in the square was peaceable and orderly, o'clock in front of the City Hall. It was called to ceder by the charman of the committee, D. Gordon, who display-ed a banner bearing the following inscription, though what the information in the possession of the committee

the Commissioners of the Central Park really desired they could employ five or six thousand workingmen as

amounted to were unable to ascertain:-

the Commissioners of the Central Park really desired they could employ five or six thousand workingmen as well as one, and that they cared little or nothing whether they were in a starving condition or not.

After a brief address from Mr. Wittenmen, who advised the workingmen to apply to the rich for the means of subsistence and to put up men of their own kind for effice, the meeting adjourned to re-assemble in the Fark. Not more than thirty or forty accompanied the chairman, who bere the banner at the head of the company until they reached the City Hail, where another meeting was organized. There were about five hundred present at this, and they consisted partly of men who had assembled in the Fark in anticipation of the meeting, and partly of persons who were attracted more by curiosity than anything close. After calling the meeting to order, Mr. Gordon proceeded to say that it was the actual destitution of the working classes which had caused them to make these public demonstrations, and it was with deep grief be was obliged to declare, that although they had not only often applied for work, but for the means of subsistence, they could get neither the one nor the other. They had, he said, applied to the Mayor, but were unable to get anything from him, and the Central Park Commissioners had told them that no more could be employed, although the Common Council, at the recommendation of his Honor, had appropriated \$250,600 for the work, that employment might be given to all who applied. We must not, said the speaker, be deceived by politicians, for they only make promises to decive. It is all very well so long as we have a vote—then we are the white headed boys, but the mement the election is over, they cast us off and know as no more. We ask for bread, and they give us a stone. Now this must not be. We must let these men know that we will no longer trust to their promises, for while we are waiting for that belp which they say they do business, and how they appropriate the people's money to their own purposes.

Syzaker — William Wood. Now what are we to do we are cut of work, and ourselves and families are in want of the necessaries of life. We ought to get work and bread, and we ask for it peaceably and as law abiding citizens.

Mr. Rescor was the next speaker, and he said that the commisse which had been appointed to report the families who were in a destitute condition had reported the names of some sirty or seventy, but all the relief they obtained was a dollar each, and this they were informed was to last them for two weeks. Now what kind of assistance is this, said the speaker, and what way is this to impose upon the public, by making pretensions to charity where none is given? Of what use is it to get up poor liets when this is the way they are assisted? Under these circumstances we declined taking any more name, although I have actually been run down by persons calling on me, looking for assistance, and among these were families who told me they had had little or nothing to eat for three defour day. Is this, isay, the way for Americans to be treated in this free country? I am an American; my father fought in the war of 1812 and my grandfather in the Revolution, and I fought myself en the battle fields of Maxico. I say we are entitled to work, and we ought to have it. Now, I propose that none of the workingmen vote until something is done for them. If you do thus they will take some action towards getting you employment, but if you wait till election week is over you will get nothing. Now, in the meantime, let me tell you that if we applied to the merchants and our wealthy citizens, there are many who would afford us redief. When they know that we are in a state of destruction they will help us.

Mr. Isa B. Davis spoke substantially as follows—He regreted being obliged to tell them that the workingmen were not true to themselves, that there was no concert of action among them; that they turned result and abused their best friends, and raised their best friends, and raised the cry against those who were sincere

GO TO TAZEWELL.

The "hunger mobs" should emigrate to Tazewell, Virginia, immediately. Eggs sell at 6% cents per dozen, chickens at 6% cents each, bacon 10 cents per pount, coru 25 cents per bushel, and wood only \$1 per cord, deliverable at your door.

able at your door.

RESUMPTIONS.

The cetten mills of Joseph Ripka, at Manayunk, are again in operation. Spencer's mills at Germantown will also resume work in a few days. The extensive cotton mills near Hestonville, Pa., are now undergoing thorough repair, and will be in full operation in a few days.

The Carolina Mills, Natick Mills, and nearly all the mills in Fall River, Mana, it is said, will recommence operations the week.

The Utah Expedition.

From the St. Louis Reguldical.
From Exassave, Oct. 29, 1857.

An express has just arrived from the healquarters of the Utah army, bringing the information that the Mormons have burnt-seventy five of Russell & Co.'s wagons, loaded with submistence stores for the army, and are burnting the prairie grass. Jesse Jones had been taken prisoner and carried to Sait Lake, and fears are entertained for his safety. The dragoons were at Laramie, seven days ago; they were going on, but would most likely lose their horses, as they had no corn or grass. The Mormons sewear that the troops shall not enter the valley, and Col. Johnston says that he will, if he lives, winter in Sait Lake, so you need not be surprised to hear of some dighting ere a great while, and if they once commence, I think that Uncle Sain will have to send more troops before they get presession of the city.